

# Boston Morning Post.

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TUESDAY MORNING, MARCH 29, 1836.

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## DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT,  
**MARTIN VAN BUREN.**  
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,  
**RICHARD M. JOHNSON.**

FOR ELECTORS AT LARGE  
HON. NATHAN WILLIS, of Pittsfield.  
HON. SETH WHITMARSH, of Sekonk.  
F. D. DISTRICT  
No 1, CALEB EDDY, of Boston.  
2, ROBERT RANTOUL, of Beverly.  
3, JOSEPH KITTREDGE, of Andover.  
4, FRANCIS TUTTLE, of Acton.  
5, SAMUEL TAYLOR, of Sutton.  
6, SAMUEL C. ALLEN, of Northfield.  
7, JOSEPH FITCH, of New Marlborough.  
8, HARVEY CHAPIN, of Springfield.  
9, BENJAMIN P. WILLIAMS, of Roxbury.  
10, NATHAN C. BROWNELL, of Westport.  
11, THOMAS MANDELL, of New Bedford.  
12, JABEZ P. THOMPSON, of Halifax.

## EXPURGATION OF THE JOURNAL

### SPEECH OF MR. BENTON, OF MISSOURI.

In Senate, March 18, 1836.—The following preamble and resolution, submitted by himself on the 17th, having been read:

Whereas, on the 26th day of December, in the year 1833, the following resolve was moved in the Senate:

"Resolved, That, by dismissing the late Secretary of the Treasury because he would not, contrary to his own sense of duty, remove the money of the United States in deposit with the Bank of the United States and its branches, in conformity with the President's opinion, and by appointing his successor to effect such removal, which has been done, the President has assumed the exercise of power over the Treasury of the United States, not granted him by the Constitution and laws, and dangerous to the liberties of the people."

Which proposed resolve was altered and changed by the mover thereof, on the 28th day of March, in the year 1834, so as to read as follows:

"Resolved, That in taking upon himself the responsibility of removing the deposite of the public money from the Bank of the United States, the President of the United States has assumed the exercise of a power over the Treasury of the U. S. States, not granted to him by the Constitution and laws, and dangerous to the liberties of the people."

Each resolve so changed and modified by the mover thereof on the same day and year last mentioned, was further altered so as to read in these words:

"Resolved, That the President in the late Executive proceedings in relation to the revenue, has assumed upon himself authority and power not conferred by the Constitution and laws, but in derogation of both."

In which last mentioned form the said resolve, on the same day and year last mentioned, was adopted by the Senate, and became the act and judgment of that body; and, as such, now remains upon the journal of the Senate.

And whereas the said resolve was irregularly, illegally and unconstitutionally adopted by the Senate, in violation of the rights of defence which belong to every citizen, and in subversion of the fundamental principles of law and justice; because President Jackson was thereby adjudged and pronounced to be guilty of an impeachable offence, and a stigma placed upon him as a violator of his oath of office, and of the laws and constitution which he has sworn to preserve, protect, and defend; without going through the forms of an impeachment, and without allowing to him the benefits of a trial, or the means of defence:

And whereas the said resolve, in all its various shapes and forms, was unfounded and erroneous in point of fact, and, therefore, unjust and unrighteous, as well as irregular and unconstitutional; because the said President Jackson, neither in the act of dismissing Mr Duane, nor in the appointment of Mr Taney, as specified in the first form of the resolve, nor in taking upon himself the responsibility of removing the deposite, as specified in the second form of the same resolve, nor in any act which was then, or can now, be specified under the vague and ambiguous terms of the general denunciation contained in the third and last form of the resolve, did do or commit any act in violation or in derogation of the laws and constitution, or dangerous to the liberties of the people:

And whereas the said resolve, as adopted, was uncertain and ambiguous, containing nothing but a loose and floating charge for derogating from the laws and constitution, and assuming ungranted power and authority in the late Executive proceedings in relation to the public revenue, without specifying what part of the public revenue, or what part of the public revenue, was intended to be referred to, or what parts of the laws and constitution were supposed to have been infringed, or in what part of the Union, or at what period of his administration, these late proceedings were supposed to have taken place: *Thereby* putting each Senator at liberty to vote in favor of the resolve upon a separate and secret reason of his own, and leaving the ground of the Senate's judgment to be guessed at by the public, and to be differently and diversely interpreted by individual Senators according to the private and particular understanding of each: *Contrary* to all the ends of justice, and to all the forms of legal and judicial proceeding—to the great prejudice of the accused, who could not know against what to defend himself; and to the loss of Senatorial responsibility, by shielding Senators from public accountability, for making up a judgment upon grounds which the public cannot know, and which, if known, might prove to be insufficient in law, or unfounded in fact:

And whereas the specifications contained in the first and second forms of the resolve, having been objected to in debate, and shown to be insufficient to sustain the charges they were adduced to support, and it being well believed that no majority could be obtained to vote for the said specifications; and the same having been actually withdrawn by the mover in the face of the whole Senate, in consequence of such objection and belief, and before any vote taken thereupon, the said specifications could not afterwards be admitted by any rule of Parliamentary practice, or by any principle of legal implication, secret intent, or mental reservation, to remain and continue a part of the written and public resolve from which they were then withdrawn: and, if they could be so admitted, they would not be sufficient to sustain the charges therein contained:

And whereas the Senate being the constitutional tribunal for the trial of the President when charged by the House of Representatives with offences against the laws and the constitution, the adoption of the said resolve before any impeachment was preferred by the House, was a breach of the privileges of the House, a violation of the constitution, subversion of justice, a prejudication of a question which might legally come before the Senate, and a disqualification of that body to perform its constitutional duty with fairness and im-

partiality, if the President should thereafter be regularly impeached by the House of Representatives for the same offence:

And whereas the temperate, respectful, and argumentative defence and protest of the President against the aforesaid proceedings of the Senate, was rejected and repulsed by that body, and voted to be a breach of its privileges, and was not permitted to be entered on its journal, or printed among its documents, while all memorials, petitions, resolutions, and remonstrances against the President, however violent or unfounded, and calculated to inflame the people against him, were duly and honorably received, encomiastically commented upon in speeches, read at the table, ordered to be printed with the long list of names attached, referred to the Finance Committee for consideration, filed away among the public archives, and now constitute a part of the public documents of the Senate, to be handed down to the latest posterity:

And whereas the said resolve was introduced, debated, and adopted at a time, and under circumstances which had the effect of co-operating with the Bank of the United States in the parochial attempt which that institution was then making to produce a panic and pressure in the country—to destroy the confidence of the people in President Jackson—to paralyze his administration—to govern the elections—to bankrupt the State Banks—ruin their currency—fill the whole Union with terror and distress,—and thereby to extort from the sufferings and alarms of the people the restoration of the depositories and the renewal of its charter:

And whereas the said resolve is of evil example and dangerous precedent, and should never have been received, debated, or adopted by the Senate, or admitted to entry upon its journal: *wherefore*,

*Resolved*, That the said resolve be expunged from the journal: and for that purpose, that the Secretary of the Senate, at such time as the Senate may appoint, shall bring the manuscript journal of the session 1833-4, into the Senate, and, in presence of the Senate, draw black lines round the said resolve, and write across the face thereof, in strong letters, the following words:

*EXPUNGED BY ORDER OF THE SENATE, THIS—*

*DAY OF —— IN THE YEAR OF OUR LORD, 1836.*

The preamble and resolution having been read, Mr BENTON rose and said—

Mr President: I comply with my promise, and I presume with the general expectation of the Senate and of the People, in bringing forward, at the first day that the Senate is full, and every State completely represented, my long intended motion to expunge from the journal of the Senate, the sentence of condemnation, which was pronounced against President Jackson at the session of 1833, '34. I have given to my motion a more extended basis, and a more detailed and comprehensive form, than it wore at its first introduction; and I have done so for two reasons; *first*, that all the proceedings against President Jackson, might be set out together, and exhibited to the public at one view; *secondly*, that our own reasons for impounding that act of the Senate should also be set out, and fully submitted to the examination and scrutiny of the people. The first is due to the Senate, and all its proceedings in this novel and momentous case should be fully known; the second is due to the impounders of their conduct, that it may be seen now, and in all time to come, that law and justice, and not the factious impulsions of party spirit, have governed our conduct.

It has been seen by the reading of my resolution, that I have reinstated and adhere to the word expunge. At the last session of the Senate, I gave way to the intreaties of friends, and surrendered that word; but I had no sooner made the surrender than I had reason to repent of my complaisance, and to revoke my concession. I repented and revoked in the face of the Senate. I have since examined and considered the objection with all the care which was due to the gravity of the subject, and with all the deference which was due to the dissent of friends; and upon this full and renewed consideration, I remain firmly convinced of the propriety of the phrase, and of the justice of the remedy which it implies; and being so convinced, it becomes my duty to present it over again to the Senate, and to submit the decision to their judgment.

It is also seen that the resolution prescribes a mode of expunging which avoids a total obliteration of the journal. I have agreed to this mode of executing the resolution, not from the least doubt of the Senate's right to blot out the whole obnoxious entry,—for it is a part of my present purpose to maintain and to vindicate that right! nor from complaisance merely to my friends,—for some of those who objected to the expunging process at the last session are ready now to sustain it in its whole extent; but I have agreed to it because, while it relieves the scruples of some, it pronounces, in the opinion of others, a more emphatic condemnation than mere obliteration would imply; and because it will enable gentlemen in the opposition to emerge from their preliminary defences behind the screen of the constitution, and to come into action in the open field, upon the merits of the whole question; and thus meet my motion upon the broad grounds of the injustice, the illegality, the irregularity, the unconstitutionality, the error of fact, and the whole gross wrong, of that proceeding against the President which it is my purpose to expose and to correct.

The objection to this word expunge, is founded upon that clause in the constitution which directs each House of Congress "to keep a journal of its proceedings." The word *keep* is the pregnant point of the objection. Gentlemen take a position in the rear of that word; and out of the numerous and diverse meanings attributed to it by lexicographers, and exemplified by daily usage, they select one, and shutting their eyes upon all other meanings, they rest the whole strength of the objection upon the propriety of that single selection. They take the word in the sense of *preserve*; and adhering to that sense, they assume that the Senate is constitutionally commanded to preserve its journals, and that no part of them can be defaced or altered without disregarding the authority of that injunction. I am free to admit that, *to preserve*, is one of the meanings of the verb, to *keep*; but I must be permitted to affirm that it is one meaning only out of three or four dozen meanings which belong to that phrase, and which every Senator's recollection will readily recall to his mind. It is needless to thread the labyrinth of all these meanings, and to show by multiplied dictionary quotations how many instances the verb, to *keep*, signifies entirely foreign, and even contradictory to the idea of preserving. A few examples will suffice to illustrate the position, and to bring many other instances to the recollection of Senators. Thus: to *keep* up, is to maintain; to *keep* under, is to oppress; to *keep* house, is to eat and sleep at home; to *keep* the door, is to let people in and out; to *keep* company, is to frequent one; to *keep* a mill, is to grind grain; to *keep* store, is to sell goods; to *keep* a public house, is to sell entertainment; to *keep* bar, is to sell liquors; to *keep* a diary, is to write a daily history of what you do; and to *keep* a journal is the same thing. It is to make a journal; and the phrase has the same meaning in the constitution that it has in common parlance.

When we direct a person to our employment to keep a care, and a courage which shows them to have been

journal, we direct him to make one; our intention is that he shall make one, and not that he shall preserve an old one already made by somebody else; and this is the precise meaning of the phrase in the constitution. That it is so, is clear, not only from the sense and reason of the injunction, but from the words which follow next after; "and from time to time publish the same, except such parts as in their judgment require secrecy." This injunction to publish, follows immediately after the injunction to keep; it is part of the same sentence, and can only apply to the makers of the journal. They are to keep a journal, and to publish the same. Which same? the new one made by themselves, or the old one made by their predecessors? Certainly they are to publish their own, which they are daily making, and not the one which was both made and published by a former Congress; and in this sense has the injunction been understood and acted upon by the two Houses from the date of their existence.

Again: if this injunction is to be interpreted to signify preserve, and we are to be sunk to the condition of mere keepers of the old journals, where is the injunction under which our Secretary is now acting in writing down a history of your proceedings on this my present motion? There is nothing else in the constitution upon the subject. There is no other clause directing a journal to be made; and if this interpretation is to prevail, then the absurdity prevails of having an injunction to save what there is no injunction to create!—the absurdity of having each successive Congress, bound to preserve the journals of its predecessors, while neither its predecessors, nor itself, is required to make any journal whatever.

Again: if the Houses are to be the preservers, and not the makers of journals, then a most inadequate keeper is provided; for, during one half the time the two Houses are not in session, the keepers are not in existence, for the Secretary is not the House, and during all that moiety of time there can be no keeper of this thing which is to be kept all the time.

Again: if to keep the journal is to save old ones, and not to make new ones, then the constitutional injunction could have had no application to the first session of the first Congress; for the two Houses, during that session, had no pre-existing journal in their possession, whereof to become the constitutional keepers.

There are but two injunctions in the constitution on the subject of the journal; one to make it, the other to publish it; and both are found in the same clause. There is no specific command to preserve it; there is no keeper provided to stand guard over it. The House is not the keeper, and never has been, and never can be. The Secretary and the clerk are the keepers, and they are not the Houses. The only preservation provided for is their custody and the publication; and that is the most effectual, and in fact, the only safe preserver. What is published is preserved, though no one is appointed to keep it; what is not published is often lost, though committed to the custody of special guardians.

I have examined this word upon its literal meanings as a verbal critic would do it; but I am bound to examine it practically, as a statesman should see it, and as the framers of the constitution used it. Those wise men did not invent phrases, but adopted them, and used them in the sense known and accepted by the community: law terms, as understood in the courts; technical, as known in science; parliamentary, as known in legislation; and familiar phrases, as used by the people. Strong examples of this occur twice more in the very clause which we have been examining. There is the word *house*: "each House shall keep," &c. Here the word *house* is used in the parliamentary sense, and means, not stone and mortar, but people, and not people generally, but the representatives of the people, and these representatives organized for action. Yet, with a dictionary in hand, this word *House* might be shown to be the habitation, and not the inhabitants; and the walls and roof of this capitol might be proved to have received the injunction of the constitution to keep a journal. Again: the House is directed to publish the journal, and under that injunction the journal is printed; while the popular sense of publishing is printing; while the legal sense is a mere discovery of its contents in any manner whatever. The reading of the journal at the Secretary's table every morning, the leaving it open in his office for the inspection of the public, is a publication in law; and this legal publication would comply with the letter of the constitution. But to publish it; to make it public, is to expose it to the world.

It is also seen that the resolution prescribes a mode of expunging which avoids a total obliteration of the journal. I have agreed to this mode of executing the resolution, not from the least doubt of the Senate's right to blot out the whole obnoxious entry,—for it is a part of my present purpose to maintain and to vindicate that right! nor from complaisance merely to my friends,—for some of those who objected to the expunging process at the last session are ready now to sustain it in its whole extent; but I have agreed to it because, while it relieves the scruples of some, it pronounces, in the opinion of others, a more emphatic condemnation than mere obliteration would imply; and because it will enable gentlemen in the opposition to emerge from their preliminary defences behind the screen of the constitution, and to come into action in the open field, upon the merits of the whole question; and thus meet my motion upon the broad grounds of the injustice, the illegality, the irregularity, the unconstitutionality, the error of fact, and the whole gross wrong, of that proceeding against the President which it is my purpose to expose and to correct.

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Mr President, we have borrowed largely from our English ancestors, and because we have so borrowed results the precious and proud gratification that our America now ranks among the great and liberal powers of the world. We have borrowed largely from them; but, not to enter upon a field which presents inexhaustible topics, I limit myself to the precise question before the Senate. Then, sir, I say, we have borrowed from England the idea of this Congress—its two Houses, their organization, their forms of proceeding,—the laws for their government,—and the general scope of their powers and of their duties—with the very words and phrases which define every thing; and so clear and absolute is all this, that, whenever not altered or modified by our own constitution, our own laws, and our own rules, the British parliamentary law is the law to our Congress, and as such is read, quoted, and enforced every day. The English constitution requires a Parliament; a Parliament of two Houses; and it requires each House to keep a journal of its proceedings; and that duty has been performed with a fidelity, a jealousy, a care, and a courage which shows them to have been

as vigilant and as faithful in the preservation of their journals as we can ever be. The pages of their journals are traced back in a continuous line to the reign of Edward the Sixth. The clerk of the English House of Commons was the keeper of the journal, and he took an oath "to make true entries, remembrances, and JOURNALS, of the things done and passed in the House of Commons." As far back as 1641, the clerk was moved against for suffering his journals, or papers committed to his trust, to be taken by members of the House from the table, and it was declared, "that it was a fundamental order of the House that the clerk who is the sworn officer, and entrusted with the entries and the custody of the records of the House, ought not to suffer any journal or record to be taken from the table, or out of his custody; and that if he shall hereafter do it, after this warning, that at his peril he shall do it." Many instances occur in the parliamentary history of England, of severe reprimands upon members for slight and innocent alterations in the journal, and merely to make them conformable to the fact; the House of Commons permitting none but the House itself to meddle with the journal; and when King James the First sent for the journal, and tore out of it the celebrated declaration of their privileges, which the Commons had made, the House took effectual care that the declaration should be the better known, and should be held the more sacred, for that very attempt to annihilate it. And, to comprise the whole in one word, and to show the reverence which the English Parliament had for their journals, the two Houses, as far back as the reign of Henry the Sixth, by act of Parliament, affirmed them to be records, and compelled the judges to recognize them as such. (*Sir Edward Coke, in 4 Inst. 23, 24.*) This suffices to show the high and sacred character of their journals in the eyes of the English Parliament; but this high and sacred character did not prevent the two Houses, each in its sphere, from rectifying any mistake in the journal, or expunging it, by total obliteration, any entry that was unconstitutional, or untrue in law or in fact, or unfit to be drawn into future precedent. The business of rectifying mistaken or erroneous entries in the journals, is as old as the journals themselves. The rectification is made by a committee appointed to inquire into the facts, and to report them to the House; and there is no limitation of time upon these inquiries. Instances occur in which the erroneous entry has been corrected four years after the mistake had occurred. The expunction or expurgation of the journal, and that by total obliteration of any improper matter put into it, is as early at least in England, as Lord Strafford's case in the reign of Charles the First, and as late as the Middlesex case in the reign of George the Third. I have found no instance in which the right to keep the journal is in question. I have seen no instance in which the duty to keep a journal of its proceedings, has been set up in opposition to any motion to expunge unfit matter from the journal; and therefore I hold it to be the settled law of Parliament that each House has power over its own journal, both to correct it, and to efface objectionable matter from it. And this, Mr President, brings me to the law of Congress, and the power of the House to expunge and to rectify the two Houses over their journals. What is the law of Congress in regard to its powers and duties? It is the *Lex Parliamentaria*—it is the law of Parliament except where changed or modified, by ourselves! This is so entirely the case, that every book that we have on parliamentary law is English! We have not a book on the subject, nor even a treatise; nothing but the *Manual of Mr Jefferson*, which in itself an abstract from the English books, with the changes and modifications made by our rules and constitution. Our whole code of parliamentary law is English; and whoever wishes to understand it, goes to the four quarto volumes of *Hatsell*, and the less voluminous compilations of *Grey*, *Elysee*, and *Dewes*. Mr Jefferson's *Manual</i*

TUESDAY, MARCH 29, 1836.

The publication of Mr Benton's Speech in favor of his Expunging Resolutions, is commenced upon our First Page, and will be followed up daily until completed. This is one of the most important, as well as the most abominable speeches ever delivered in Congress, and will be read by the whole nation with great interest.

For the Boston Morning Post,

**Mr Clay and the Deposite Banks.**—The recent opposition speeches in the Senate in regard to the Deposite Banks, are remarkable either for shameful ignorance of the very rudiments of finance, and in the practical operations of trade and currency, or of most palpable an bare-faced attempts to impose upon and mislead the public. The speeches of the opposition Senators are made up of the most slimy sophistry. Let us look for a moment at Mr Clay's statements and course of pretended reasoning.

He says, "the aggregate amount of all the capital of the Deposite Banks is forty-two millions, whilst the government deposits are about thirty millions. These banks are under total liabilities for nearly seventy-eight millions; to meet which, on any immediate call, they have only about ten millions of specie. They may be called upon for this seventy-eight millions on any one of the 365 days in the year." [This last assertion, which every body knows to be literally false, only shows that the pious aspirant for the Presidency is not aware that there are any such days as Sundays;—or at least he appears to be in total ignorance that all banks are closed on the fifty-two Sundays in the year. Perhaps his own loose habits and practices may have occasioned this unfortunate ignorance or oblivion.]

He continues, "This is only one dollar in about eight. The principal part of their other means consists of notes discounted and bills of exchange. But in case of any sudden pressure, any deficiency of Southern crops, commerce would require the exportation of specie;—the banks must furnish it;—they must call upon their debtors, &c. &c., and where would then be the ability of the deposite banks to refund the amount of the public deposits?" To all this we might reply, *Fudge!* When the sky falls, we may catch larks. He must be the most green and unlicked tyro in finance and banking, or even in the most simple operations of trade, who could for a moment undertake to measure the responsibility of a bank, or of a merchant, or of a government, or even of a chimney-sweeper, by the amount of specie actually in their possession at any one time.—Nothing can possibly be so childish and absurd. Payments of large debts are very rarely made in specie, either by banks, or governments, or individuals. Such a course would be equally inconvenient and undesirable to the debt or creditor. Even in the case supposed, that of the exportation of specie, a bank is under no more obligation to supply it than any merchant or mechanic is. A bank, in such case, would immediately call in its discounts on loans. This would throw the balance in its favor, and would at once absorb its circulation and deposits, so that no demands for specie to any inconvenient extent could be made. The consequent pressure would be so great, the rate of interest so high, stocks, &c., so low, and the ways of profitable investment in this country be so numerous and advantageous, that the exportation of specie would cease. The tide would change, and the course of affairs would be soon restored to their old and quiet channel.

But let us try this principle of measuring responsibility by the amount of specie on hand, by supposing an obvious and familiar example. A large commission merchant is always owing hundreds of thousands, and perhaps millions, to his consigners. He has daily becoming due at the banks his acceptances in large amounts, which he is obliged to pay. And yet he has at no time, in actual possession, probably more than fifty dollars in specie. Does he depend on this specie for paying these acceptances, and the large debts for which he is liable to be drawn upon "on any one of the 365 days in the year?" Certainly not. He depends on the debts daily due to him from others—on the notes and bills of other merchants, constantly arriving at maturity, which were received for the property of his consigners thus sold—to supply him with the means of paying his own debts. He neither expects to receive or to pay specie for either. The mutual payments consist in simple transfers of obligations through the medium of the banks, by means of checks, bank notes, discounts, and other customary negotiations. If Mr Clay had sent a large quantity of cotton or other produce to a merchant, and the same was sold in the usual way, by which the merchant became indebted to Mr C. for the proceeds;—and if he should receive intelligence from undoubted authority, that this merchant had on hand only fifty dollars in specie, though he was well known to be worth, beyond all his own liabilities, a million in good debts and other property, would Mr Clay, in consequence, become alarmed for the safety of his debt? Would he be willing to sell his demand for fifty cents on a dollar? Would he harbor the least doubt concerning his own security? If a friend should suggest the probable loss of his debt on this ground, would he consider him a wise man or a fool? If such a man should modestly come forward as a candidate for the Presidency, would not Mr Clay absolutely laugh in his face? Let the noble Senator look into this glass for his own image, and if he does not see it too plainly to be mistaken, we advise him without further delay to apply to Mr Williams, the oculist. There is no other possible hope for him.

Again, Mr Clay says, that "the banks are not the debtors for the depositories. They are, indeed, the nominal debtors; but they are, in fact, mere agents. The real, substantial debtors to the public are the debtors to the banks who have borrowed the public money,—and we do not know who these are." This is not true,—because the banks are endorsers or guarantors of all these debts. A one-half,—if even the whole of these supposed debtors to the public should fail, and should not even pay one cent on the dollar of their debts, still the public would be secure. The depositories are about 30 millions, and the united capitals of these banks are 42 millions. These capitals are responsible for the depositories; and if the banks should lose the whole of the 30 millions which they have lent out, they would still pay the public, and have a balance of 12 millions remaining. But the supposition of such wholesale losses is absurd. Such a case has never occurred, and never will occur. It exists only in Mr Clay's backwoods imagination. No sober, practical, sound man, of any judgment or mercantile knowledge, would ever have entertained such an extravagant notion. Don Quixote's windmills were not more ridiculous.

Mr Ewing said, "that it was in the power of the Sec-

retary of the Treasury to crush at any time 27 of the 35 depository banks;—they were at the mercy of the Executive." O fie, Mr Ewing;—the Government kill its own pets! Shall the mother forget her own sucking child?—Will you plunge a dagger into the bosoms of your own dear favorite daughters, if you have any? Will you purposely cause the merchant to fail, who has all your property in his possession, and thus foolishly lose it all? O fie, Mr Ewing. I had a better opinion of your regard for common sense.

P. J.

**Not at all pathetic.**—The young ladies and gentlemen who sobbed so at Mrs Wood's leaving, while she in turn appeared to be completely heart-broken while pronouncing that "painful word, FAREWELL," will be astonished to learn, as it is stated in the *Albion*, that on her first appearance in New-York "she was in splendid spirits." The Albion thus notices Mr Brough.—

"We are pleased to perceive that the rich and scientific base of *Mr Brough* appears now to be appreciated as it ought to be. The quality of tone possessed by the latter gentleman is not so frequently effectual, in truth it is not easily managed, but when at present, it is under the command of one possessed of taste and experience, it is incomparably beautiful."

**A Strict Constructionist.**—Some years ago, Mr —, a federalist, was elected a member of the Legislature of New-Hampshire. He was a very gentlemanly, well educated man, but, unfortunately, so fond of brandy and water that he was more or less intoxicated every day. At the close of the session, he attempted to justify himself by saying that he came there sworn to *truly represent* his constituents, and he was satisfied, from personal observation, that a large majority of them drank too much whenever they could get an opportunity.

Here is a slap from an English paper that is enough to make Spurzheim's tomb quake—*ex. gr.*

**Phrenology.**—The stupidity of this science has been practically demonstrated in an examination of the lumps, thumps, and bumps of the head of Laenaire and Fieschi, whose cold-blooded cruelty and want of feeling under the most frightful circumstances has astonished and disgusted all Europe. This monster in human form is "phrenologically" endowed with all the qualities of a good, kind, mild, sensible, and religious man, holding injustice and robbery in horror.

**Enormous.**—The banking capital allowed to banks—already chartered in Louisiana, amounts to *seventy-three millions of dollars!* All the banks incorporated are permitted to trade on double their capital: so that the banking speculations of Louisiana involve an amount of *one hundred and forty-six millions of dollars!*!

A letter from an officer attached to our West India squadron, says—

"The officers of the Constellation are a genuine set of fellows: two of them however, are in a ticklish predicament. The morning on which we arrived at Santa Cruz, Midshipmen May and Baldwin fought a duel. Baldwin's pistol did not go off—May's did, and wounded B. in the side, some say mortally."

The owners of the lots, burnt over by the fire in Charlestown, on the 25th August last, with two or three exceptions, have formed a joint-stock company for the purpose of facilitating some important improvement in the laying out of streets, &c.

**The Baltimore Patriot** gives an interesting account of the ascent of the Parr Ridge, in the Rail Road cars. The speed of the locomotive was in no degree impeded by an ascent of forty-five feet to the mile.

The Bangoreans are about building a theatre—the land has been purchased, and it is intended the building shall be finished as early as July.

**Obit.**—We received several communications yesterday which will be noticed to-morrow. One relative to the case of Mr Cole—another from "A Friend to the Injured," and a third about a new invention. Several editorial articles are also crowded out for want of room.

The towns of Dover, Durham, and Stratham, New Hampshire, have been visited by the Small Pox—at the former place, one death had occurred.

**Obit.**—We are obliged to "A Subscriber" for his kindness, and hope he will no longer consider it necessary to blind us to obtain justice.

The Hon. R. P. Dunlap has been nominated for re-election to the office of governor by the Democrats of Maine.

Otis, Broaders, & Co. have received the January number of Blackwood.

**Henry A. Wise—Member of Congress.**

"Nor sword, nor poison, gout, nor cough,  
Nor pleurisy shall take him off;  
But it is written he shall be  
The victim of garrulity."

**The Massachusetts Hospital.**—We have received a copy of the Report lately presented to the Trustees of the Massachusetts General Hospital, embracing the reports of the Superintendent of the General Hospital in M'Lean street, showing the condition of the institution for the year 1835, and of the Superintendent of the M'Lean Asylum for the Insane, showing the condition of that institution since May last, when the present Superintendent went into office.

From the first named report it appears that there were admitted into the Hospital during the year 194 paying patients, 281 free, and 30 who paid a part of the time of their residence, making a total of 505, of whom 324 were males and 181 females. The greatest number of patients at any one time, was 64, the least 35—the average number 50. Of those discharged, 193 were cured, 175 relieved, 67 not relieved, 13 were removed or eloped, and 44 died. The amount of the year's expenses was \$14,720.

In the M'Lean Asylum there were on the 1st of May last 81 patients—there have been received since 55—total 136. Of these, 59 are removed, and 77 remain. Of those who are removed, 35 had recovered, 12 were improved, 3 convalescent, 3 not improved, and 6 died. Of those who remain, 7 are recovered, 9 are convalescent, 10 much improved, 15 improved, and 36 not improved.—*Daily Ad.*

Now that the Western Rail Road is separated from the Bank master by the report of a Committee, and is brought up on its own merits, it may be considered settled that the Bank will be rejected, even in the House (it never could have passed the Senate) and the State will subscribe one million to promote the great avenue to the West. This is bringing the question on the true ground. We believe that every member of the liberal party in the Legislature, who is opposed to this abominable Bank project, will, after putting that down, step forward at once, in encouraging the great Rail Road. The State, by subscribing one million there, will bring twenty millions of real (not paper) wealth to the people, without mortgaging her soil to build up an "internal machine" in the shape of a Ten Million Bank.—*Boston Advocate.*

**New Orleans, March 10.—MORE MURDER.**—Some of the hands on the New Canal had a quarrel with the sailors on board of the schooner Napoleon lying at the Julia street basin, on Tuesday; a fight between them was prevented through the interference of the captain, but yesterday morning they watched the departure of the vessel, and when she had gained the bridge, they seized her hawser, drew her to the shore and began beating the crew;—one sailor escaped with some injury, and brought the news to the city. The city marshal went in pursuit of the rioters, but was driven off. It was reported that three men had been murdered; but we were unable to obtain any positive information. We understand that a part of the legions were ordered out to assist the police in apprehending the criminals.—*American.*

A man named Goodwin, at Kingston, in revenge against another, named Sleeper, opened the water-gate of a saw-mill last week, while Sleeper was on the wheel, the consequence of which was that Sleeper had both his legs fractured, and the flesh completely stripped from some other parts of his body.

## SUPREME JUDICIAL COURT.

TRIAL OF JOHN TRACEY, FOR THE MURDER OF HIS WIFE, ON THE 11th OF FEBRUARY.

[Monday, March 28.—Present....Chief Justice Shaw, and Justices Wilde, Putnam, and Morton.

**Counsel.**....For the Commonwealth, Hon. J. T. Austin, Attorney General, and S. D. Parker, Esq., County Attorney.

For the Prisoner, Jonathan Chapman, Jr., and Richard S. Robbins, Esqrs.

**Jury.**....Samuel Dorr, foreman; and George Archbold, Seth H. Barnes, Warren Boles, James Cate, John B. McCleary, Bradley N. Cummings, Andrew C. Dorr, Roland Ellis, William H. Homer, Benjamin Hawks, and John Lilley.]

Tracey was indicted for killing his wife by jumping on her, and thereby causing a rupture of one of the intestines; and the case was opened by Mr Parker, with some remarks on the necessity of capital punishments, at least for murder. The first witness called was

**Elbridge Gerry Keith,** who had made a model of the house and yard in Sun Court street, where Mrs Tracey came to her untimely end. By this model, which was exhibited in Court, it appeared that there were a pair of stairs leading from the yard up to the second story of the house, outside, and terminating in a platform, which led into the house where Tracey lived. This flight of stairs was the only means of access which Tracey's family had to the room which they occupied in the 2d story.

**Wm S. Bowman**—knew Tracey in February last—he lived at the corner of Sun Court and Moon streets; on Thursday, the 11th Feb., about a quarter before 2, while going through Sun Court street, he heard a noise in the porch—I stepped back to see—stood opposite Locke & Gordon's store—looked up the porch—saw on the platform Tracey have hold of his wife—with one hand he had hold of her neck, or shoulders, and with the other he was striking at her face—she was trying to coax him to let her alone—I thought he heard him say, he would have a drop before he went out of the house—she said, "John, let me go," or something like that—I concluded she granted his request, whatever it was—the woman saw me—they both went into the house together in some sort of contact—he appeared to throw her round a good deal—after they went out of sight, I heard a little screaming—I have seen so much of such affairs that I took no more notice of it.

**Mary Duffy**—lived underneath Tracey; heard on Thursday he had beaten and abused his wife; on Friday, Mrs Stickney came down and said she believed he was going to beat his wife again—I went up, and asked him, what he meant, and if he intended to kill his wife—he said it was none of my business; told me to go down, or he would throw me down. The witness gave a detail of the disposition of the sovereigns, three of which finally got back to Tracey again. The last the witness saw of him, he said he was going for a woman to lay out the body, but he did not come back again.

**Cross-ex.**—Had seen Mrs Tracey twice when she thought she had taken some liquor, and had heard she was very abusive to Tracey.

**Mrs Duffy**—was the last witness examined by the Government, and Mr Robbins opened the defence, in which he contended, that at the utmost, the offence could only amount to manslaughter; but he denied that the homicide had been made out beyond a reasonable doubt. He called a number of witnesses to show where Tracey had been in the neighboring towns, from the day of his wife's death to his arrest. It was proved, too, that the stairs were covered with ice, and broken, and that Mrs Tracey had complained before of having fallen from them. One witness testified that Mrs Tracey was in her room, on a bed, in the interval between the fatal assault and her flying to Mrs Stickney's for refuge.

The closing arguments will commence this morning.

The mutineers on board the Henry Clay were examined before the District Court yesterday. E. Smith, Jr. Esq., in behalf of the United States, stated the nature of their offence, and expounded the law, which authorized the Court to punish each by imprisonment three years, and a fine of \$1000. Having shown by the testimony of the Captain and Mate that they had refused to do duty, and had endeavored to make a revolt, Mr Smith then said that at the request of the owners, the government would discontinue all further proceedings if the seamen would return to duty and perform the voyage. After some advice and counsel from the Court, the seamen accepted the offer and returned on board the ship.

**MASSACHUSETTS LEGISLATURE.**

**Monday, March 28.**—*The Senate* reconsidered, 19 to 17, the bill passing the bill for increasing the capital of the Boston and Lowell Rail Road. Mr Sturgis then moved to amend the bill by adding these words, "and provided also, that said last named proviso shall be null and void, unless the same shall be assented to, by a majority of the stockholders of the corporation, within thirty days from the time when this act shall take effect." The question, on the adoption of Mr Sturgis's amendment was decided in the affirmative, by the casting vote of the President. Mr Parker gave notice that he should move a reconsideration.

**In the House.**—A committee was appointed, to be joined by the Senate, to consider the expediency of offering some suitable token of respect on the part of the Legislature, to the Committee of the Navy, who are natives of this State, for their distinguished services during the late war.

The bill in aid of the Western Rail Road Corporation, was read a second time, and passed to a third reading.

Mr Williams presented a petition of Robert G. Shaw and others, for incorporation of the *Boston Public Exchange Co.*, which was referred to Mr Williams of Boston, Foster of Brimfield and Gilbert of Gloucester.

A report on the subject of the agencies of Foreign Insurance Companies was read. Mr Bowman of Boston, moved its recommitment; but before the question was taken the house adjourned.

**Burglary.**—A fellow calling his name Miles Thompson, was examined before Mr Justice Whipple on Monday last, on a charge of breaking and entering the dwelling house of Jacob B. Moore, Esq. on the night of Saturday last.

It appeared that the house had not been constantly occupied by the family this winter, although kept furnished. For several days previous to Sunday no one of the family had been there. Mr M. and his family went into the house on Sunday morning, when it was discovered that had been entered by the back door, and on examining one of the beds which had evidently been very recently occupied, it was conjectured that the person could not have left the house, which on search proved correct, for Thompson was discovered and drawn from his place of concealment. Several articles were found upon him which he had picked up in his search for plunder, such as silver spoons, coins, and also several uncircumstantial bank bills;—he had also collected and tied up a bundle of clothing. Thompson's defense was that he was under the influence of rum. He was ordered to recognize for his appearance, in the sum of \$600 with two sureties for \$300 each, in default of which he was committed for trial next September.—*Concord (N. H.) Statesman.*

**Booth** played two farewell engagements in Washington in the month of February, which however, were not concluded without his usual attacks of eccentricity, and mental aberration; and in one of them, at the time he ought to have been acting at the National Theatre, he was found out at Bladensburg. A gentleman who knew him took him into his house and gave him a bed, but at midnight, he contrived to escape the vigilance of the servants, who were alarmed by hearing his voice in the stable yard, where they found him disrobed, enacting *King Lear*, in a heavy storm of snow, "mid the war of the elements." On another occasion, after wandering all night, he was found about two miles from the city, by people going to market in the morning, lying in the road completely senseless. He was removed to the city, where the unremitted attention of his medical adviser, (who considered his case so critical as to require his attendance by his bedside for 24 hours) at length enabled him to leave the city for Baltimore, where his family at present reside.—*N. Y. Spirit of the Times.*

Two millions of the capital of the Citizens Bank at New Orleans, negotiated with Messrs. Hope & Co. of Amsterdam, have been received, and the Bank is to go into operation early next month.

on the belly would be likely to produce it; if I found a rupture I should impinge it to such a cause; and the duodenum might be ruptured, and no external marks of violence appear.

**Dr. Jonathan S. Warren** corroborated the opinions given by Dr. Thompson. If a person should fall down at two different times, within two or three days, and die immediately after the second fall, and a rupture should be discovered, he should refer it entirely to the second fall.

**Ebenezer Shute**—Held a coroner's inquest on the body of Abigail Tracey—Tracey was not arrested till the 2d of March.

**Sylvester Lydia**—was well acquainted with Tracey—about ten o'clock on Friday night, saw him with four men to one of them—they came out, and one said to Tracey, "You are going off now leaving her there, and you had better give me the other piece." Tracey asked him if he wanted him to stay—says I what's the matter Tracey—he made no answer—When he would not give up the other sovereign, Hollagin, one of the men, said, "He is after killing his wife, and I won't hide it longer—he has jumped on her breast-bone and broke it." I said to him, "Is that true—what the devil's got into you, John?" He made no answer.

We all went back to Mr Duffy

A FOURTH PILL FOR DR. DAVENPORT.

—Sir—The letter from JUSTICE, who is a pious man, and dreads the vengeance of other associates than those who often meet together, &c., not being signed with his own name, I at first opposed its being sent to the Morning Post; however, as the term increased from the corner of Federal street, and as a second edition was preparing from the heights of the Grecian Paradise “to haul me over the coals,” which descended so far as to bring me into contact with him, I was compelled to meet him; till it arrived in Water street, very appropriate to receive the flood, which divided like the Red Sea to give place for three smooth pebbles from the brook of truth, under the titles of JUSTICE, Declarations of Four Ladies, and another which will appear in a day or two.

I have the honor, to be Sirs, yours, &c.

JOHN WILLIAMS, Oculist.

Boston, 28th March, 1836.

For the Boston Morning Post.

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epistA28 m29

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This is to forbid all persons trusting or harboring him on my account, as I shall pay no debts of the contracting.

JOSEPH WALKER.

Boston, March 25, 1836. m29

OST on Sunday, a Note of Hand, signed by Holbrook, to Amory Morse in four months from this date. This is to caution the public against negotiating said note, as the payment of the same has been stopped.

AMORY MORSE.

Boston, March 28. m29

SCOW LOST from East Boston, about 4 weeks since—

Supposed to be laid down on some of the islands in the harbor—Whoever will give information where she may be had, shall receive a reward of \$50, by applying to DANIEL DORTHEY, 134 Ann street.

51st m29

CHASE TRIMMERS WANTED.—Two first rate Chase Trimmers may hear of a situation on application to FAIRBANKS, LORING & CO. 31st m29

COACHMAN WANTED.—One who is acquainted with the business, can have first rate wages—apply at 3 Brattle square.

INDIA RUBBER GOODS, Wholesale and Retail—No 19 Central street—up stairs.

NEWCASTLE COAL.—100 Chaldrons Coarse for fire—do for Smith's use—in lots to suit purchasers. The above is pronounced by judges, after trial, superior to any they have ever used—apply to ARTEMAS TRELLIS, Cross, near Fulton street.

11w3s20 m29

JUST RECEIVED, a new and splendid assortment of Fashionable Striped, Rib'd and Plain Buckkin CASSIMERES—superfine and middling BROADCLOTHS, of all desirable colors, of English, French and American manufacture—various patterns, new style—and such other articles as are usually found in such an establishment.

N. B. Constantly ready a good assortment of ready made CLOTHES. All of the above at the very lowest prices.

EPHRAIM WOOD, Draper and Tailor, 354 Washington st, 2 doors south of Tuft & Farnum.

MARLBORO' HOTEL.—The subscriber informs his friends and the general public, that he has again taken the MARLBORO' HOTEL, No 22, Washington street—which will be conducted as heretofore, without any alteration—where he will be happy to attend their wants and that of the travelling portion of the community—and respectively solicits a share of the public patronage. JAMES BARKER, istf d7

LION THEATRE.

Uncivilized Attraction!!

THIS EVENING, March 29, The amusement to commence with the GRAND STAR AND WALTZ ENTREE! Arranged and led by Mr Buckley.

BILLY BUTTON I.—Or, the Unfortunate Tailor! To conclude with the celebrated Melo Drama of TEKELI! OR—The Siege of Mongatz!

Count Trebilby Mr Ingrossell Wolf, his friend, Kent Conrad, the Miller, Hoptu Count Carafia, the General Golden Alexa, the Heroine of Mongatz, Mrs Hamlin

Doors open at 8—performances commence at 7 o'clock. Boxes 75 cents—Pit 57 cents—Gallery 25 cents.

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### STEAMBOAT BANGOR.

The favorite Steamer BANGOR, Capt. Howe, having been entirely refitted and put in perfect order, will commence her trip for the season on FRIDAY, April 1, and proceed to Frankfort, or as far as the ice will permit.

The Bangor will leave Eastern Steamboat wharf, at the foot of Hanover street, Boston, on Friday, April 1, at 5 o'clock, P. M., for Portland. Will leave Portland for Frankfort, Saturday, April 23, at 6 o'clock A. M., returning, will leave Head, Saturday, Cove and Bayside, returning, will leave Frankfort, Tuesday morning at 6 o'clock A. M. and Portland on Wednesday morning at 6 o'clock A. M. Freight will be taken at the usual rates, and received on board, March 31st.

L. W. GOODRICH, Agent.

**EASTERN STEAMBOAT WHARF.**—The Boston and Eastern Steamboat Co. united with the Eastern Steam Navigation Co., have leased a wharf at the bottom of Hanover st. (next North of Winthrop Ferry) and will run their boats, BANGOR, PORTLAND and INDEPENDENCE from said "EASTERN STEAMBOAT WHARF," as advertised. I. W. GOODRICH, Agent. epft

1/24

**BOSTON AND BOSTFORD PACKETS.**—The Regular Line of Packets between the above cities, will consist of the following vessels:

Schooner ANN, - - - Captain Flower, CHINA, - - - Churchill, LYDIA, - - - Mills, MARY, - - - Hall, ECHO, - - - Goodspeed.

These vessels are of the first class, and built expressly for the trade. They have been long engaged in the business, and are experienced pilots. Every exertion will be made to ensure safety and render them worthy of patronage. It is intended, after the 10th March, one vessel will be every Saturday, from the head of Central wharf, south side, and one from Hartford every Wednesday. For terms of freight apply to JOSHUA SEARS, No 14 Long wharf, HARTSHORN & ELLIS, No 7 Central wharf, or the Captain, on board, head of said wharf, south side, and in Hartford to THOMAS K. BRUCE & CO.

1/27

**HIGHLY IMPORTANT.**

LETTERS PATENT have been granted to Charles Lane for important improvements in the construction of GRATES FOR BURNING ANTHRACITE COAL and WOOD, in open fire places, on a new principle. By the improvements in the LANE GRATE, combustion being supported by heated air, the most stubborn anthracite coal can be so readily ignited that the SURFACE of the fire presents the same glowing heat that is exhibited by the interior. In this Grate MOISTURE is entirely excluded, important desiderata, are obtained, whereby those objections, the destruction of furniture by shrinking, injury to the plants, and the difficulty experienced by some persons in breathing a dry atmosphere, heated by anthracite coal, are completely removed. This Grate, for cleanliness, surpasses any fireplace, grate, or stove for burning any kind of fuel, and being got up in an elegant style, will supersede those of other descriptions now in use.

The undersigned having purchased the PATENT RIGHT for the United States, have made extensive preparations for the manufacture of the LANE PATENT GRATE, and will receive orders at 22 School street, for the same, and at 62 Congress street, (op stairs) where the public are invited to call and see one in operation.

The undersigned are now manufacturing a complete assortment of LANE'S PATENT GRATES, from 12 to 20 inch fire, suitable for Parlor, Chambers, Basements, and Kitchens. For INSURANCE OFFICES and BANKING ROOMS, it will be found the most pleasant, as it is the most economical Grate that can be used, the prices varying from \$10 to \$50.

The No. 12. Every infringement of the Patent right will be prosecuted to the full extent of the law; and PURCHASERS are reminded that they are liable for damages for purchasing the LANE PATENT GRATE, or of any INFRINGER of the Patent Right, and will be dealt with accordingly.

ENOCH W. PERRY, Proprietors of WM. PERRY & CO., to the BENJ. THOMAS, Patent Right. feb 20

**DRUGS, PAINTS & DYE STUFFS.**—ROGERS, DEVENS & CO., have for sale at No 5 & 6 Granite Stores, Commercial wharf, 10,000 lbs pure No 1 & 2 Lead, ground in Oil 5,000 lbs dry Lead 20 lbs English and Dutch Linseed Oil 10 cases French Yellow 10 " " Venetian Red 12 " " Spirit Turpentine 50 lbs Whiting 10 cases English Refined Borax 4 cases Cream Tartrar 150 bbls ground Dye Woods 20 " " Alum 15 " " Copperas 15 " " Blue Vitrol 1000 lbs Nut Galls 10 cases Caramel Green 10 " " Yellow 5 bbls Rose Pink 2000 lbs Castile Soap 50 doz Paint Brushes, assorted. Together with a general assortment of Drugs and Medicines on the most favorable terms.

Country Dealers and Agents are respectfully invited to call, R. D. & Co. are also agents for Jones' American Lucifer Matches, which they offer by the case or single gross, at the manufacturer's prices—their superiority over all other matches will be tested only by the use of them. epm—n18

**JONES, LOWS & BALL.**—No 123 Washington street, directly opposite Water st. offer for sale a large and complete assortment of the following articles, consisting in part of

LAMPS—Two, three and four light Boat Lamps; one and two light Mantel Lamps, in sets and pairs, with and without telescopic drops; some very splendid Astral Lamps, a great variety of patterns. Entry Lamps, Study Lamps &c. &c. together with pulleys, balance weights, chains, &c.

SILVER—Tea and Coffee sets, Pitches and Tups; Table and Dessert Forks, French and English pattern; Table and Desert Tea, Salt, Mustard and Gravy Spoons; Soup and Butter Knives; Fish and Butter Knives.

PLATED—Cakes, Bread and Fruit Baskets; Waiters; 5, 6, 7 and 8 in. Plates, 10 in. Dishes, 12 in. Trays; Tea and Coffee sets; Tost Rack; Dish Covers, &c. &c.

CUTLERY—A great variety of fine Gothic, Sandwich and Convex tea Trays in sets, with Bread and Cheese baskets and Trays to match. Also, common Tea Trays, assorted patterns and sizes.

MANTLE CLOCKS—Ebony, Alabaster, White and Black Marble and Bronzed Mantel Clocks, warranted to keep correct time. Bronzed Ornaments in great variety.

BRITANNIA—Dixon & Son's Britannia Tea and Coffee sets, Urns, &c.

Also—Bouquet Urns, Plate Warmers, &c. All of which are offered for sale on the lowest terms.

1/5

**NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.**—Proposals will be received until the 23d inst. at the Office of the Andover and Wilmington Rail Road Company, in the South Parish of Andover, for laying one track of rails on the entire line of said road, the whole to be completed by the 29th of May next.

For particular's inquiry of the subscriber, at No. 11, Joy's Buildings, Boston, or at the Rail Road Office, in Andover. JOSHUA BARNEY

1/10, 1/11 Engineer and Agent for Construction.

**NOTICE.**—The Copartnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the name of ALEXIS POOL, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to said firm are requested to make immediate payment to Alexis Pool, at the old stand, No 17 Warren Avenue, which is to be occupied by Messrs. Wesson, Powell & Co., whom we recommend to our former customers.

ALEXIS POOL

VINAL & BANCARD. Charlestown, March 14, 1836. epm\* m15

**WINES, LIQUORS, &c.**—The subscriber has just received at No 3 Chatham street—25 quart casks French Madeira Wine, Srsa's cargo, a superior article—20 qr do Old Port and Imitation do—Sicilian Madeira, Sweet and Dry Malaga, and other Wines—hds St Croix Rum—pipes Holland Cognac Brandy, &c. all of the first quality, and will be sold low for cash or undoubted credit.

99 epft ENSIGN SARGENT.

**BLANK BOOKS.**—Just received at the Auction and Commission Rooms, 46 Washington st, 4 cases of Blank Books of a superior quality—making a complete assortment they will be sold on very moderate terms.

7/1 T. M. BAKER.

**MONEY WANTED.**—Wanted on Real Estate in this city, \$6000.

Also, on mortgage of a Livery Stable in the city, \$2000.—Apply to U. J. CLARK, 3 Brattle square. Jan 27

**ODGER'S CUTLERY.**—A fine assortment of Rodger's Cutlery, Razors, Scissors, &c. just received, and for sale at MARSH'S, Fancy Stationer, 77 Washington st. 123

**DOCTOR JOHN H. O'BRIEN** has removed from Atkinson street to No 1 Bath street, opposite Pearl st.—Dr O'B. will be found there day and night by persons requiring his professional assistance. epft

m3

**RIFLE PISTOLS.**—A few more of this celebrated article, just received by JONES, LOWS & BALL, 123 Washington street. m14

**TAILORSES WANTED.**—Any number of first rate Tailoresses can have employment, by applying at No 1 Union street, up stairs. m18

**MONEY TO LET.** in large or small sums, by U. J. CLARK, 3 Brattle square. 6w .25

**BRIGHT VARNISH.**—20 bbls for sale by F. E. WHITE, 22 Long wharf. m15

### HARDWARE, NAILS AND HOLLOW

**PRICE & LIVING.**—Nos 54 Kirby and 72, 80 & 84 Water st, have received by the late arrivals from Liverpool, a very extensive assortment of

**SHEFFIELD & BIRMINGHAM HARDWARE,** adapted to the Fall Trade, consisting in part of the following—

Cast Steel Composition & DOCTORS

Steel Pen, Pocket, London Emery

Shea, Butcher, Hair Cutters

Brace and Drawing Knives

Rodgers', Elliot's, Razors

Wade and Butch's, Scissors and Shears

Stevens' Scissors

Cook, Steel, Pit, Saws

Cross Cut, Hand, Saws

and Iron Back

Files, all kinds

Chisels and Gouges

Plane Irons

Hemming & Son's Needles

Bundle and Pound Pins

Sewing, Tea and Bread Trays

Steel Sifters

Brass Goods, all kinds

Spike and Nail Gimblets

Screw Thread

Box Rules

Iron Compasses

Norfolk, Bright, LATCHES

Beaded and Brass

Iron Candlesticks

Bright, Iron Wire, 4 5 6

Braces and Bits

Avis and Tacks

Iron and Steel Squares

Bright and Copper

Warming Pans

Tenter Hooks & Rivets

They have also on hand of AMERICAN MANUFACTURE

First quality Hollow Ware

Locking Glasses

Kettle & Western Glass

Hammers and Hatchets

Cotton & Fancy Bellows

Cast Steel do

Brass & Iron Holes

Shoe & Boot Straps

Spades

Hoof Neked, Pronged & HOES

Cast Steel

Sieves

Combs, of all kinds

Velvet Glasses

Perfumion Caps

Cordage, all kinds

Japanned & LAMPS

Quills and Ink

Writing Paper

Whip Lashes

Bonnet Paper

Brass Straps

Brass & Iron

Philadelphia Mills Saws

and Cross Cut

34

GRATES, FIRE FRAMES, STOVES, &c.

WILLIAM PERRY & CO. have on hand, and offer for sale, at their stand under the Meeting House, 22 School street, Boston, a large and splendid assortment of Grates, Fire Frames, Stoves, Hollow and Tin Ware, Coal Holes, Cutlery, Fire Iron &c.—among which are some important and common Dish Covers, 200 sets Fire Iron & Stands

100 sets splendid Waiters

100 sets American Coal Holes

100 sets Brass, Iron & Steel

100 sets French Yellow

10 " do " Venetian Red

20 bbls Spirits Turpentine

50 do Whiting

10 cases English Refined Borax

4 cases Cream Tartrar

150 bbls ground Dye Woods

20 " " Alum

15 " " Copperas

15 " " Blue Vitrol

1000 lbs Nut Galls

10 cases Caramel Green

10 " " Yellow

5 bbls Rose Pink

2000 lbs Castile Soap

50 doz Paint Brushes, assorted.

Together with a general assortment of Drugs and Medicines on the most favorable terms.

Country Dealers and Agents are respectfully invited to call, R. D. & Co. are also agents for Jones' American Lucifer Matches, which they offer by the case or single gross, at the manufacturer's prices—their superiority over all other matches will be tested only by the use of them. epm—n18

1/20 T. M. BAKER.

Also—Bouquet Urns, Plate Warmers, &c.

All of which are offered for sale on the lowest terms.

1/5

**NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.**—